JEKLEROVA, J.; ELEFANT, E.; TOCOVSKY, V.; (JELINEK, J.

Hygroma cysticum colli in children. Ceak. pediat. 13 no.9:787-792 5 Oct 58.

1. III. detska klinika Karlovy university v Praze, prednosta prof. dr. Otto Vychytil Detska chirurgicka klinika v Praze, prednosta doc. dr. V. Kafka.

(LYMPHANGIOMA, in inf. & child hygroma cysticum colli (Cz))

RASKA, K.; BEDNAR, B.; ROTTA, J.; JELINEK, J.; MOTTL, J.

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1. Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Prague and The First Institute of Pathology, Charles University, Prague.

(STREPTCCCCAL INFECTIONS exper.)

ELEFANT, E.; JELINEK, J.

same)

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1. III. detska klinika Karlovy university v Praze, prednosta prof.
MUDr. Otto Vychytil. E. E., III. det. klin., Ke Karlovu 2, Praha 2.

(TRACHEA, fistula

esophagotracheal (Cz))

(ESOPHAGUS, fistula

SCHUH, V.; JELINEK, J.; LUKES, R.; MOTTL, J.; SOUREK, J.

Berlinskinde de Metropolitik Hiller skom de film

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determ. of number of organisms in suspension, relation to density (Cz))

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1. Katedra farmakologie fak detskeho lek. KU a Ustav pro epidemiologii a mikrobiologii. Praha. Predneseno na III. fysiologickych dnech v Brne dne 14. 1. 1959.

(BACTERIA.

toxins, eff. of phenol on animal resist. (Cz)) (PHENOIS, effects.

on animal resist. to bact. toxins (Gz))

KLECKOVA-ALDOVA, E.; JELINHK, J.

Certain current aspects of epidemiology, therapy and prevention of bacillary dysentery. I. Sulfonamide-resistance of Shigella. Cesk. epidem. mikrob. imun. 8 no.3:157-167 May 59.

l. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze.
(SHIGELIA, eff. of drugs on,
sulfonamides, resist. (Cz))
(SULMONAMIDES, eff.
on Shigella, resist. (Cz))

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1. Katedra Farmakologie Fak. detsk. lek. a Ustav pro epidemiologii a mikrobiologii, Praha.

(WOUNIS AND INJURIES exper.)

(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS pharmacol.)

MATEJOVSKA, D.; JELINEK, J.; RASKA, K.

egud <mark>egudetiger egude gyalar gelita alifar salban ninker legi</mark>d agan vefatar egude egude.

On the problem of experimental evaluation of vaccines against typhoid and paratyphoid. Cesk. epidem. mikrob. imun. 8 no.5: 299-303 Sept 59

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(TYPHOID, immunol.) (PARATYPHOID FEVERS, immunol.)

(VACCINES)

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Effect of repeated administration of phenol on streptolysin hemolysis. Cesk. fysiol. 8 no.5:461-462 S '59

1. Katedra Farmakologie Fak. detsk. lek. Prahu a Ustav pro epidemiologii a mikrobiologii, Praha. (PHENOIS pharmacol.) (STREPTOLIBIE pharmacol.) (HENOLYSIS pharmacol.)

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1. III.detska klinika Karlovy university v Praze, prednosta prof.
Dr. O. Vychytil. Detska chirurgicka kl8nika v Praze, prednosta doc.dr. V. Kaika.

(INVESTINAL OBSTRUCTION in inf.& child.)

(DUODENUM abnorm.)

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ELEFANT, E.; JELINEK, J.; JIROUT, J.; TOSOVSKY, V.

radju dom baras ko del indeservación indecedes Ella Kirku

Congenital malformations of the spine in infants. Acta univ. carol. [Med] no.8:775-789 160.

1. III detska klinika fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy, prednosta prof. MUDr. 0. Vychytil Neuroradiologicke oddeleni neurologicke kliniky fakulty vseobecneho lekarstvi University Karlovy, prednosta akademik K. Henner Traumatologicke oddeleni kliniky pro ortopedickou a detskou chirurgii fakulty detskeho lekarstvi University Karlovy, prednosta doc. MUDr. V. Tosovsky.

(SPINE abnorm)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619610013-4"

SRAMEK, Jaroslav; JELINEK, Jiri

19 Michella ... · 成构成的 ... \$285 Phillippi (1984) [11]

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(STHEPPOCOCCUS)

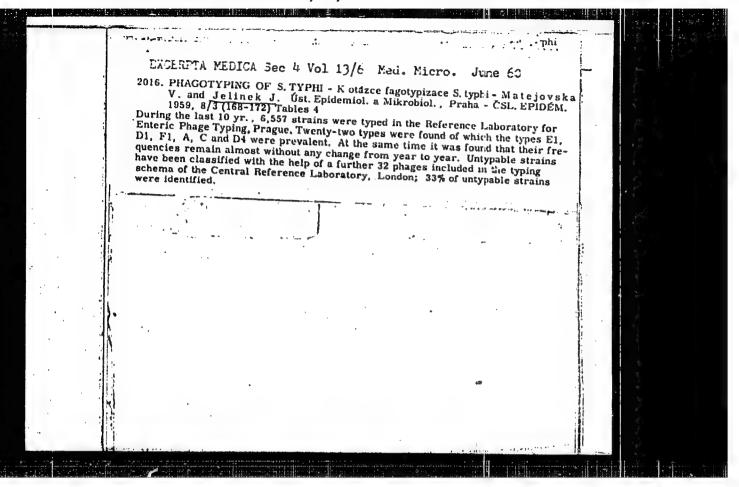
(TOXINS AND AMTITOXIES pharmacol)

KLECKOVA-ALDOVA, E.; JELINEK, J.; SCHUH, V.

Sulphonamidoresistance of Shigellae in Czechoslovakia. J. hyg. epidem., Praha 5 no.3:271-274 161.

1. Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Prague.

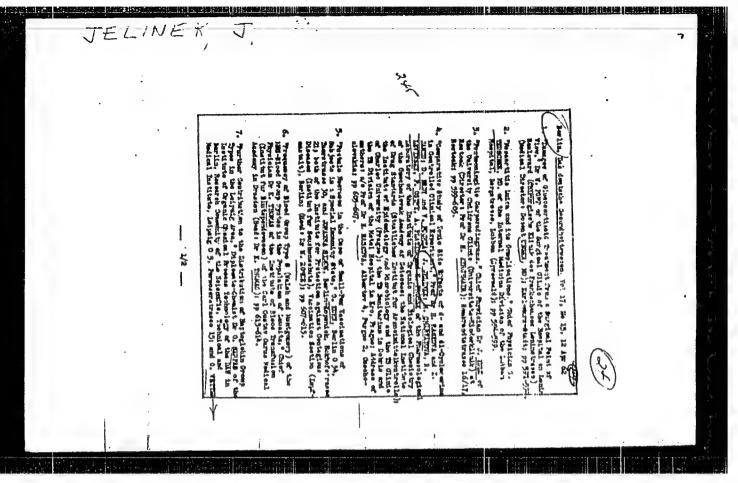
(DYSENTERY, SACILLARY ther) (SULFONAMIDES ther)



The concept of statistical evaluation in epidemiological studies.

Cesk.epidem.mikrob.imun.9 nc.8:535-542 N'60.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze.
(STATISTICS)
(EPIDEMIOLOGY)



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619610013-4"

SCHUH, Vaclav; ALDOVA, Eva; JELINEK, Jiri

Sulfonamide resistance of Shigella. II. Technic of testing on again plates. Cesk. epidem. 11 no.3:150-156 My 162.

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(SHIGELLA pharmacol) (SULFONAMIDES pharmacol) (AGAR)

JELINEK, Jiri

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HEJZIAR, M.; VYMOLA, F.; JELINEK, J.

Rapid determination of the sensitivity of backeria to antibiotics. Mississipple (cesk.epidem. 12 no.6:363-371 N '63.

1. Vojenski ustav hygieny, epidemiologie a mikrobiologie, Praha a Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie, Praha.

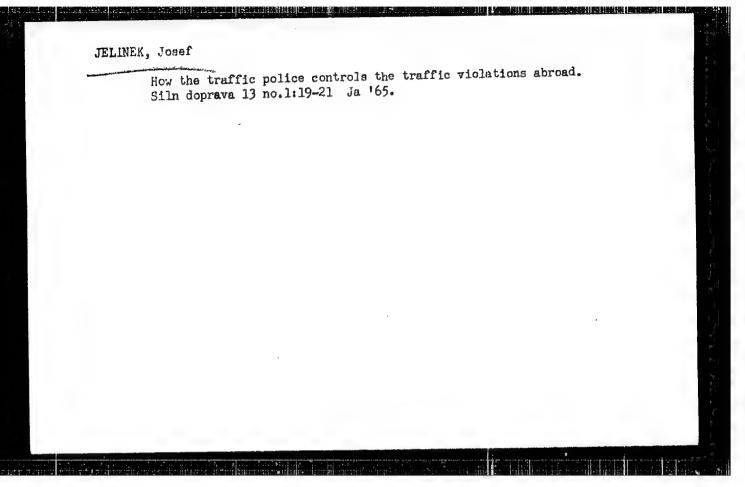
ALDOVA, E.; JELINEK, J.

On some current problems in microbiological diagnosis, epidemiology, therapy and prevention of bacillary dysentery. V. State of Shigella sensitivity to antibiotics. Cesk. epidem. 13 no.2196-101 8 My 64

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie, Praha.

ACC NRAP6025545	SOURCE CODE: CZ/0081/66/091/001/0018/0033
AUTHOR: Jelinek, Jiri-Klinek	(Prague); Virsik, JurajVirsik, Yu. (Bratislava)
ORG: [Jelinek] Mathematics and (Matematicko-fyzikalni fakulta Bratislava (Kabinet matematiky	Physics Faculty, Charles University, Prague KU); [Virsik] Department of Mathematics, SAV, SAV)
NITLE: Pseudo-unitary spaces	
SOURCE: Casopis pro pestovani	matematiky, v. 91, no. 1, 1966, 18-33
TOPIC TAGS: space geometry, to	
ABSTRACT: The article discusse The "geometric" properties of p mas: 8 formulas. [Orig. art.	es linear spaces endowed with two or more topologies. oseudo-unitary spaces are investigated. Orig. art. in Eng.] [JPRS: 35,386]
SUB CODE: 12 / SUBM DATE: 1	.5Aug64 / SOV REF: OOL / OTH REF: OOL
Card 1/1 PY	

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619610013-4"



PINTELKA, Molan, inz., JELINEK, Josef, inz.

Production technology and parameter measurement of a semiconductor cooling battery and comparison with foreign types. Slaboproudy obser 25 nc.11:650-657 N *64.

A. Institute of Instrument Technology of the Greeboslovak Academy of Sciences, Brno.

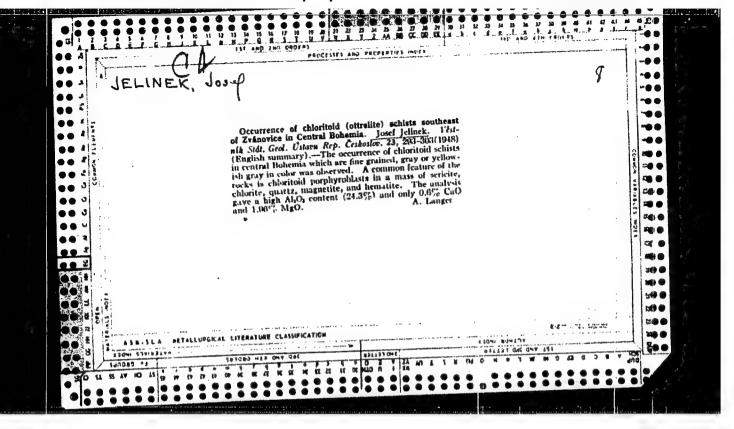
JELINEK, Josef, dr. (Frague, 13), Moskevska 7)

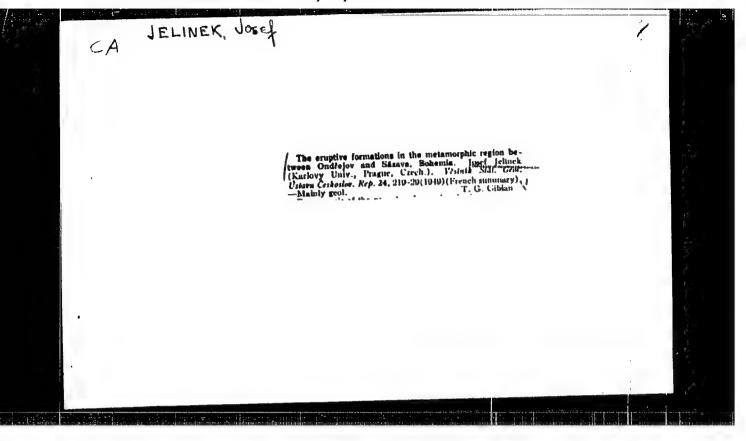
On the validity of the species Meligethes basalis Reitter

(Col., Nitidulidae). Cas entom 61 no.2:159-161 164

1. Department of Entomology, National Museum, Prague.

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JELINER, JOZEF.

YUGOSLAVIA/Ferm Animals, Honey Boe

Q-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 8, 1958, No 35784

: Jolinck Jozef : Not Given Author

Inst Title

: Apiculture in Czechoslovekia (Poholovodstvo v Chokhoslovekii)

Orig Fub : Napr. pcholerstvo, 1957, 14, No 3, 71-74

Abstract : No abstract

: 1/1 Card

52

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619610013-4"

JELINEK, Josef

SURNAME, Given Names

Country:

Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees:

Doctor of Veterinary Medicine

Affiliation:

Prague

Source:

Prague, Veterinarstvi, Vol XI, No 7, 1961, pages 263-266.

Data:

"New Salary and Bonus Regulations for Specialists in Veterinary

Centers."

GPO 981643

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619610013-4

JELINEL, Juset

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees:

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Resources (MZLVH: Ministeratvo zemedelstvi, lesniho a vodniho hospodarstvi) Prague

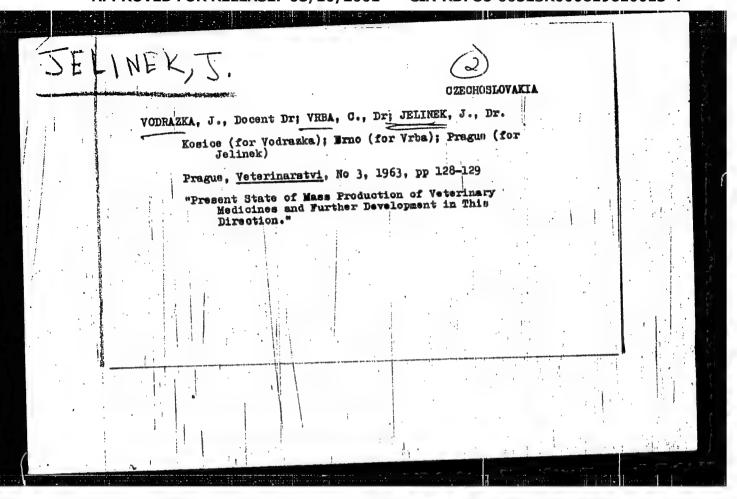
Source: Prague, Veterinarstvi, Vo. 11, No 8, Aug 1961; pp 281-283

Data: "The Law on Veterinary Core: Improve Animal Production and Prevent Losses"

JELINEK, Josef /DVM, Veterinary Committee (Veterinarni odbor) MZLVH
VENTURA, J., /LlD, Legislative-Judicial Department (Legislativni a pravne oddeleni) MZLVH

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EMP(c)/EMG(m)/EMP(v)/T/EMP(t)/EMP(k)/EMP(h)/EMP(b)/EMP(1) L 1715-66

RDW/JD

ACCESSION NR: APGO2L083

CZ/0039/64/025/011/0650/0657

AUTHOR: Pistelka, Milan (Engineer); Jelinek, Josef (Engineer)

TITLE: Production technology and parameters measurement of a semiconductor cooling battery and its comparison with foreign-made types

SOURCE: Slaboproudy obzor, v. 25, no. 11, 1964, 650-657

TOPIC TAGS: battery, semiconductor device

ABSTRACT: [Authors' English summary, modified]: Touhnological data are given on the manufacture of Czechoslovak cooling bateries made of semiconductors. These eight-cell batteries, marked BGH 8/21, are based on a Bi-Sb-Telse system. Described is the vacuum equipment used in measuring the curves of the cooling power, thermoelectric power, thermal conductance, and electric resistance of the assembled battery. Qualities of an ideal battery, limited solely by parameters of its semiconductor material, are compared with actual bateries affected by technological processes. Results are compared with the properties of several foreign batteries. Thirteen references. Orig. art. has: 12 formulas and 8 graphs.

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000619610013-4"

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NR REF SOV:	000	other: 013	JPRS		

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	catalytic hydrodealkylation of alkyl phenols. om 28 no.2:504-509 F '63.	
Manager and an in-	ungeinstitut für chemische Kohlehverwertung, rusnych horach.	
Klaen	ch Sost. for Chemical Utilization of Coal, Zaluzi in Kruene Hory	
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AC	3242-66 ENT(M) NR. AP6006048 SOURCE CODE: CZ/0053/65/014/004/0297/0297	
AUT	IOR: Jelinek, J. M.; Dienstbier, Z.; Hava, M.	
	Presearch Institute for Natural Medicinal Substances, Prague (Vyzkumny ustav), odnich lečiv); Biophysics Institute, Medical Faculty, Charles University, Prague fysikalni ustav lek. fak. UK)	
	E: Effect of 19-nortestosterone phenylpropionate on the postirradiation lome and some stressful conditions in mice [This paper was presented during the	
TWG	Ton Indiagologic Days, Smolenice, 29 Jan 65.	
SOU	CE: Ceskoslovenska fysiologie, v. 14, no. 4, 1965, 297	4
TOP	C TAGS: mouse, endocrinology, radiation biologic effect, gland drug	
ABS of non	RACT: 19-Nortestosterone phenylproprionate significantly lowered the survivaluice following 600 r irradiation under certain conditions; it did not have a pecific protective effect as found for methandrostenolone; no interaction with occorticoids. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. /JPRS/	The state of the s
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	上之 人。又 自己是一个点的,是一致自己,是一个点点的话,自己是我的人。 基本的學學 计算电影电影 (18)	2.44 P
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H-27 Czechoslovakia COUNTRY CATEGORY 2 80080 ABS, JOUR. 1 RZKhim., No.22 1959, No. AUTHOR Jelinek, K. Not given INST. TITLE The Application of Synthetic Resins in Viticulture ORIG. PUB. # Vinarstvi, 52, No 6, 91-92 (1959) ABSTRACT • Data are presented on Czech synthetic anion- and cation-exchange resins used in the stabilization of wines, and on epoxy resine used in coatings for metallic vessels as well as on polyelectrolytes used in improving the texture of the soil in vineyards. From author's summary CARD: 1/1 267

JELINEK, Karel, MUDr. Syphilis in to-day's daily practice. Prakt. lek., Praha 35 no.12:270-272 20 June 55. 1. Kozni oddeleni OUNZ Olomouc-Sternberk. (SYPHILIS diag. & ther. in daily practice)

Z/006/60/000/009/001/002 D006/D102

15.8110

AUTHOR:

Jelínek, Karel

TITLE:

Our epoxy resins

Technické noviny, no. 9, 1960, 5

TEXT: The výzkumný ústav syntetických pryskyřic a laků (Research Institute of Synthetic Resins and Lacquers) in Pardubice has developed new types of epoxy resins and hardeners for epoxy-base adnesives. Some properties of previous types of these adhesives, e.g. sives. Some properties of previous types of the difference, were unsatisfacpeeling strength, heat resistance, viscosity etc., were unsatisfacpeeling strength, and the strength of the str resins and hardeners. One of the new epoxy-base adhesives is the CH-S-Epoxy 18, a low-molecular, unmodified resin without volatile solvents, with a viscosity of 20,000 to 30,000 cP at 200C (measured on the Harrison residual residu vents, with a viscosity of 20,000 to 50,000 cP at 2000 (measured on the Höppler viscometer). The Epoxy 18 resin types can be hardened by the Höppler viscometer. The most commonly used are the P, KP, KP, several hardener types. The most commonly used are the P, KP, kP, and KP, hardeners are L 190 D, A 85 D, and M hardeners. The P, KP, and KP, the L 190 D compounds of low viscosity based on aliphatic amines. The L 190 D

Card 1/4

Z/006/60/000/009/001/002 D006/D102

Our epoxy resins.

is an amino-amide resin of pasty consistency. The A 85 D hardener is a crystalline substance based on aromatic amines. The Epoxy 18-P has a higher hardness and heat resistance (up to 95°C according to the Vicat test) than the previous Epoxy 1200-P resin. It is used for bonding metals, glass, ceramics and as a filler. The Epoxy 18-KP, has a greater peeling strength (up to 9 kg according to the ARL peeling test) and durability than its predecessor Epoxy 1200-P. The Epoxy 18-KP, has a lower viscosity, greater durability, and a much higher peeling strength (up to 15 kg according to ARL) than the previous comparable product. The Epoxy 18-L 190 D turns, after curing, into a solid, tenacious material with excellent adhesion to metals and is, therefore used as a filling and continuous material. therefore, used as a filling and coating material of steel and concrete containers, and as an adhesive for ceramic and/or glass floor and wall tiles. Contrary to the above Epoxy-18 types, the Epoxy 18-A 85 D cures at temperatures over 100 C and turns, after curing into a very strong material with a high heat resistance (up to 200°C according to the Vicat test). The Epoxy 18-M also cures at tempera-tures over 100°C and features a high heat resistance (up to 200°C

Card 2/4

Our epoxy resins;

Z/006/60/000/009/001/002 D006/D102

according to the Vicat test). Due to its relatively low viscosity it can be used not only as an adhesive but also for potting and molding of electrical parts, for sealing of porous castings and for production of glass-cloth laminates. The CH-S-Epoxy 18 D 20 will find wide application in the field of laminates. This low-molecular epoxy is used in foundry pattern making for casting of patterns and molds because it can be filled with a greater quantity of suitable fillers. It cures at room temperature with P and KP hardeners. The CH-S-Epoxy 18 is not being produced yet, however, a similar resin type, i.e. the CH-S-Epoxy 110, which produces similar results with the new-type hardeners, has been included in the production program of the Spolek pro chemickou a hutní výrobu, Ústi nad Labem (Association for Chemical and Metallurgical Production, Ústi nad Labem). The KP, KP, and M hardeners have successfully been used in combination with the CH-S-Epoxy 1200 also, yielding results close to those of the new CH-S-Epoxy 18. In some combinations with the KP, hardener very high peeling strengths (up to 25 kg according to ARL) were achieved. It is noted that during the laboratory stage of its development the CH-S-Epoxy 18 was temporarily designated as Epoxy 1600

Card 3/4

Our epoxy resins

Z/006/60/000/009/001/002 D006/D102

and the Epoxy 18 D 20 as Epoxy 1610. tially complete translation.

[Abstracter's note: Essen-

ASSOCIATION:

Výzkumný ústav syntetických pryskyřic a laků, Pardubice (Research Institute of Synthetic Resins and Lacquers, Pardubice).

Card 4/4

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619610013-4" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

HAVLICEK, Vladimir, inz.; JELINEK, Karel

Viscosity and reactivity of urea-formaldehyde glues with various molar ratios. Drevo 19 no.11:404-406 N '64.

1. Research Institute of Synthetic Resins and Lacquers, Pardubice.

1-2200

15, 1124

89412

Z/030/60/000/012/001/005 A121/A026

AUTHOR:

Jelinek, K.

TITLE:

Metal Bonding and a Review of Adhesives Used

PERIODICAL:

Jemná Mechanika a Optika, 1960, No. 12, pp. 365 - 370

After a general review of metal bonding and its advantages the author discusses the required properties of the adhesive and describes the surface preparation of materials to be bonded, i. e. the mechanical removal of impurities, the degreasing and cleaning, and the preparation by etching or similar chemical processes (for example the Pickling-process according to the British Standard No. DTD 915 A). The degreasing by means of trichlorethylene or perchlorethylenum did not satisfy. The chemical surface treatment methods are described developed at the Franklin Institute, USA. A general description of the main type of metal bonding agents, produced in the USSR, USA, GDR, GFR, Great Britain and Switzerland, is given, and the Soviet carbinol adhesive, developed by Professor Nazarov in 1938, is described in detail. Carbinol is a dimethyl vinyl propinol mixed with a polymerization catalyzer before being used; its service life is 3 hours at 20°C, it polymerizes in 7 days at 20°C or in 4 - 5 hours at 60°C to a solid, elastic mass showing a

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Metal Bonding and a Review of Adhesive Used

Z/030,/60/000/012/001/005 A121/A026

shearing strength of 300 kg/cm². Its resistance to heat is low (60°C). The Soviet ED 5 and ED 6 metal bonding epoxy adhesives are mentioned and the East-German Epilox adhesive, supplied by the Leuna Works. Polyethylenes are produced in the USSR, USA, and Germany; adhesives based on synthetic rubber in the USSR (SKN-26 and SKN-40 type nitrile rubbers being a copolymer of butadiene and acrylonitrile). In the CSR, chloroprene rubber is produced under the designation "Switpren K"; mixed with phenol-formaldehyde resins these rubbers are suitable as metal bonding agents supplied with the trade marks Regum, 6286 adhesive and A 100/50 chloralkapren, the systematic research of which is being done in the VOGPT Institute in Gottwalder. In the USSR, the HF-2 and HF-4 adhesives based on phenol-formaldehyde restins and modified by poly Lacetate are produced. Tests are made in the USSR with a heat-resistant adhesive casedon furyl-alcohol resins resisting 450°C and designed for the bonding of guided missile casings. A detailed description of Czechoslovak metal bonding agents follows. The CHS-Epoxy 1200 (Upon 1200 P) can be mixed up to 50% with ground glass fillers; the hardener used is type P, hardening time 8 - 10 h at 20°C, followed by 1 hours at 100°C; shearing strength on steel and duralumin up to 200 kg/cm², resistance to peeling is 4 kg according to the ASTM-peeling test, heat resistance -30 to +60°C. Using the KP-1 hardener, Epoxy 1200 gives and adhesive of 3 - 4 h service life at 20°C and a resistance to peeling of up to 9 kg according to ASTM. Epoxy

Card 2/4

Metal Bonding and a Review of Adhesive Used

Z/030/60/000/012/001/005 A121/A026

1200 with KP-2 hardener has a resistance to peeling of up to 25 kg, service life of mixture is 1 day, hardening time 2 hours at 100°C and 1 hour at 160°C, shearing strength 120 kg/cm², heat resistance 45 - 50°C. Epoxy 1200 with M or A 85 D type hardener has a shearing strength of up to 350 kg/cm², heat resistance 60 - 90°C, hardening time 2 hours at 100°C and 1 hour at 180°C. CHS-Epoxy 1001 is a solid resin; hardening time 1 hour at 180°C, shearing strength on steel or duralumin is 500 kg/cm², resistance to peeling 6 kg, heat resistance -60 to +120°C. Epoxy 1001/1 and Epoxy 1001/2 have a heat resistance higher by 15 - 20°C, a resistance to peeling 9 - 11 kg; they are used in aircraft industry. The new type CHS-Epoxy 110 (former Epoxy 1600 or Epoxy 18) is a syrup-like resin of 50,000 cPs maximum viscosity at 20°C; hardening time is 8 - 10 hours at 20°C and 1 hour at 100°C using the P hardener; heat resistance 110°C. Using the L 190 D bondings on steel, a shearing strength of 300 kg/cm2 and a resistance to peeling of 6 kg at a heat resistance of 90°C are obtained. The same composition with micro-asbestos gives a good metal priming material. CHS-Epoxy 110 with M or A 85 D hardener resists a heat of 200 -- 220°C according to Vicat; shearing strength is 250 - 300 kg/cm², hardening time 1 hour at 120 - 130°C and 1 hour at 180°C; a description of the hardening and bonding procedure is given. CHS-Epoxy 1200, CHS-Epoxy 1001 and CHS-Epoxy 110 are produced by the Spolek pro chemickou a hutni výrobu, Ústi n.L. (Association for Chemical and Metallurgical Production, Ústi n.L.). Adhesives based on synthetic rubber Card 3/4

Halilla jaksiltalarila.

Metal Bonding and a Review of Adhesive Used

Z/030/60/000/012/001/005 A121/A026

are supplied by the n.p. Matador, Bratislava (Matador, People's Enterprise, Bratislava) in cooperation with the VÜGPT Institute in Gottwaldov. Umacol K is a phenol-formaldehyde resin modified by polyvinyl formal; hardening time 20 - 30 minutes at 140 - 160°C and at a pressure of 5 - 12 kg/cm², shearing strength 100 - 230 kg/cm², resistance to peeling 20 - 25 kg. FK 11 is a phenol-formaldehyde resin modified by polyamide, hardens after 30 - 60 minutes at 150 - 160°C under pressure, adhesive strength to steel 200 kg/cm²; it is produced by the Drutep in Teplice and supplied as a solution or as foil. FM is an adhesive based on acrylate resins processed by heat resistance -20 to +80°C, shearing time is 30 minutes at 120°C or 5 hours at 60°C, ures, 2 photos and 11 references: 9 Czech, 1 Soviet and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION:

VÚSPL, Pardubice

SUEMITTED:

April 20, 1960

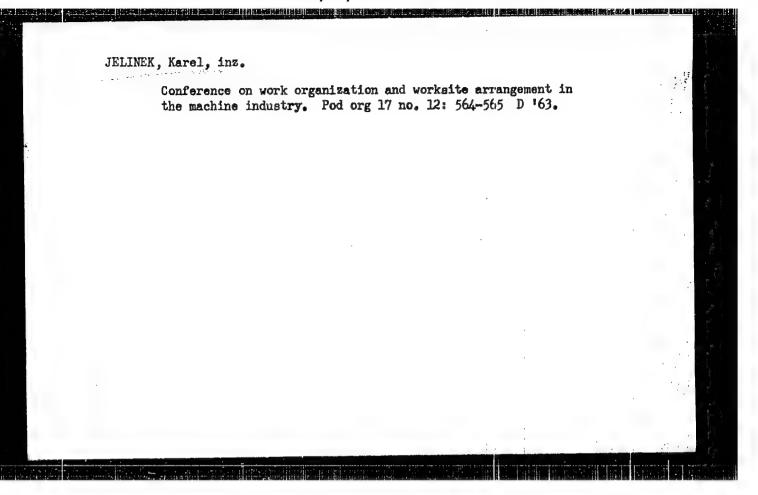
Card 4/4

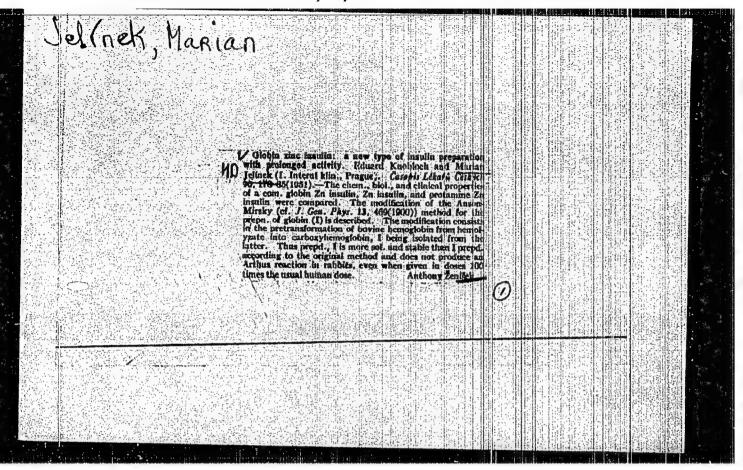
NOSEK, Antonin; JELINEK, Kerel; VESELY, Frantisek

. 6. 科区成功 1. 2 自己的自己的自己的自己的自己成功的自己的自己的

Using methods of work analysis in organizing work and worksites in foundries. Slevarenstvi 10 no.3:110-113 Mr 162.

1. Laborator pracovnich rozboru, Technicko-organisacni vyzkumny ustav strojirensky (for Nosek and Jelinek). 2. Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek Praha, Slevarny Vysocany (for Vesely).





JELINEK, M., Dr.; SETKA, J., Dr.; VOSTA, J., Ph., Mr.

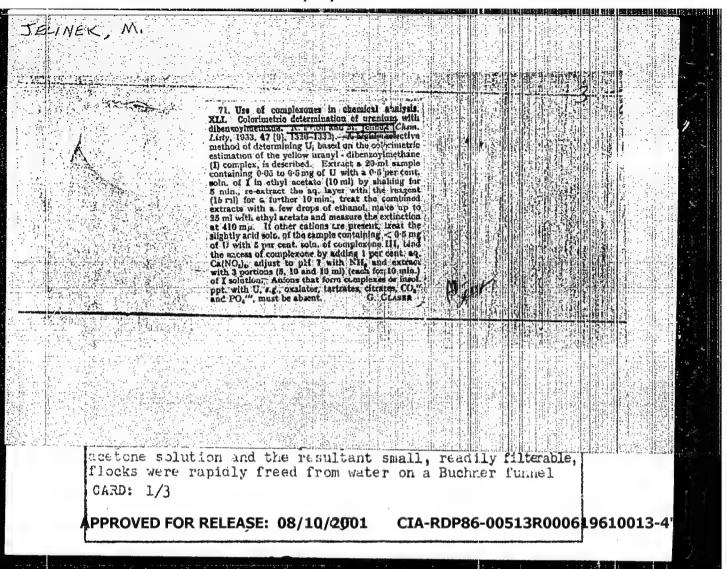
Lambliasis with febrile course. Gas. lek. cesk. 93 no.7:
166-171 12 Feb 54.

1. Z interniho oddeleni nemocnice v Tabore--primar MUDr.
Marian Jelinek.

(GIARDIASIS,
febrile course.)

IELINEK, M.[Jelinek, M.] (Praga); POPOVA, M.[translator]

Measure aiming at the improvement of teaching mathematics in the U.S.S.R., in the German Democratic Rebublic, and in Czechoslovakia. Mat i fiz Bulg 7 no.5:31-35 '64.



omerce and representative experience of the continuous expension in the COUNTRY Czechoslovakia H-25 CATEGORY

ABS. JOUR. : AZKhim., Ro. 1950, Ro. 73162

AUTHOR INST. TITLE

ORIG. PUB. :

: Preparation of I from the ammonium salt (II) was effected by addition to I, used with the necessary amount of water, of aqueous NH3, at 60° and with stirring (at 250 rpm). Excess NH3 was removed by carefully raising the temperature to a neutral reaction of a universal indicator. Another procedure is the addition of a solution of I in acetone to a 10% solution of NHuOH, with vigorous stirring. The polymeric acid was obtained from II by coagulution of a solution of II with excess 2% HCl, with continuous checking of the pH. The resulting precipitate was filtered off on a Buchner funnel, washed with water to remove NH,Cl, and dried like I. To determine solubility of CARD: 2/3

COUNTRY Czechoslovakia H-29 CATEGORY

ABS. JOUR RELEASE: 08/10/2001 19501A-RDP86 00513R000619610013-4"

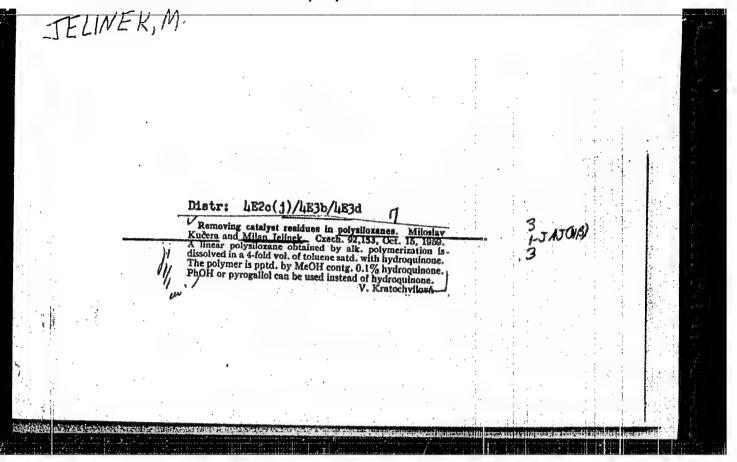
AUTHOR INST. TITLE

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT: I, and of modified I, their 0.5% solution was poured on glass plates to obtain films. The films were treated with a buffer solution of pH 7.5, at 20°, a buffer solution of pH 11.2, at 20°, and exposed to the action of condensing steam. The copolymer of styrene and maleic acid is soluble at pH 11.2, but at pH 7.5 it is not dissolved; it is soluble in CH₃OH at elevated temperature. It is impossible to prepare such a polymer by direct synthesis. possible to prepare such a polymer by direct synthesis.

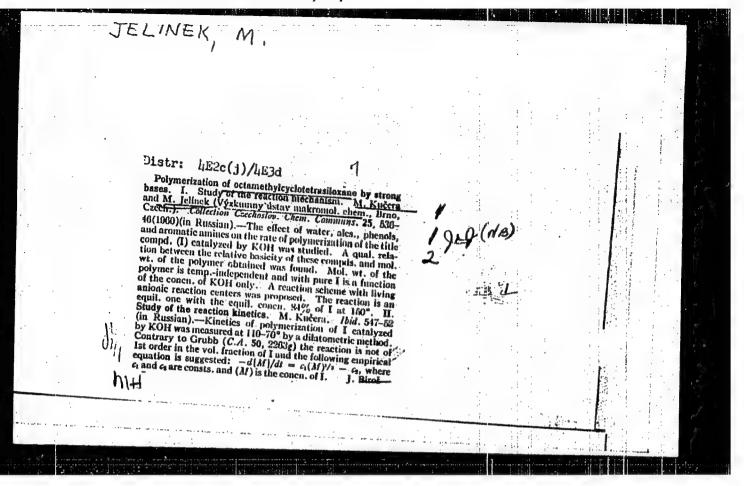
L. Popov.

CARD: 3/3



CPLOTINGION SOV/A985 chmisty, Moscov, 1960.	ymy.				Election of the Indigition 11 and V.5. Till (1953). Radion, 12 and Version 11 and Version 11 and Version 12 and	_	Interchain Exchange Reactions 4 (Sougary). Rinets Study a in the Presence of String 10 A Method of Messuring the 120 Study of the Sections of	F	Most of Bearing de se Chimera de se Chimera designada of Styruse 156 and 3.5. Mafreday (USER). 134 de oct Albell Metals 2008.	Chain	55. St. Transport 191100 2013		The first the transfer to the
MANR I BOOK EXPLOITMENTS International symposium on macrosolocular chamistry.	Methdumarchnyy simpozium po makromolahniyarnoy khisii, ESSR, Hoshva, 14-16 iy 1966 g; doklady i arkowiensty. Sakteiya II. (International Sysposium on Makromolaecular Chamistry Held in Moncow, June 16-15; Papers and Summaries) Section II. (Moncow, Ind-ro AM ESSR, 1960) 559 p. 5,500 copies printed.	Sponsoring Agency: The International Union of Pare and Applied Chemistry, Conf. Tech. Marramalecular Chemistry. Toch. Mar. E.A. Prasabres.	FURNOES: This book is intended for chemists interpeted is polymerization resertions and the synthesis of high-solveniar compounds.	COURSISE This is Section II of a militariume work containing papers on sairo- nationalisty; the papers in this volume trust sainly the binacies of windows polymerization reservices in this volume trust sainly the binacies of y redistion. Among the reservice differenced differenced are alrerton paramagnetic ries is English, Parama and light-contestring interpolation. There are mana- esses failor sain article. Deginess Tollow sain article. Deginess Tollow and English. (USSE). Inhibition of Polymeria- metics by Ammeric of Compounds.	Table 1. 2. J. Emile, and M. Asor (Sungary). Election of the Inhity of Polymerisation of Street by Mitro Compounds Bannyer, Gale, L.M. Torsan, V.M. Linterny, and T.S. Elifs (Cosm). Decemberiston Educations of Some Parantylarides and Faranters	 Estimative, A.i., and Q.A., Timerovey (USER). On the Relative Activity of Exactions—1, y-buttadions in Follymerization and Co-polymerization Relations With Other Places Compound. 	Latter, Lall, and 3.7a, Franks! (USS). Interchals Exchange Rescription in De. Tryones of Antical Polymerization. Latter, D., E. Hilly, O., Errail, and Y.P., id. (Empary). Sincid Study Explicitly, Market and C. F. Lat. (Empary). Sincid Study Explicitly, M., and B. (Common (Folket)). A Method of Messuring the Polymerization Rate at a High Degree of Commercial Messuring the Explicit. Explicit J., and M.P. Market Commercial Commercial Messuring the Explicit J. A Method of Messuring the Explicit J., and P. M.		Mandatair, E., and A. Maffigat. (Coothoniormia). The Heat of Paserion is a sea of Studying the Mechanism of the Buniston Polymeria section of Styruse States. Plant. Plant	Performance and Accounting of the Polymerization of Nethol States and Market States by Referring M. McFailtell. Market M. McFailtell. In Indicate, and R. Vessif (Descendential) Chain Promotion During the Authority Polymerization of Octamerization and Bendale Complexes at Active Content of Principles of Polymerization of Contential Content	Tenerly, E. (Caenhalaynta), On the Matheria of Junia Fully	Thenly, L, and A. Katla (Gremonlowales), On the Role of Sompolar Compounds in the Califonia Polymerisation of Isobutylana	

International symposium on macromolecular chemistry. Moscow, 1950. Machdmuradayy simposium on macromolecular chemistry. Moscow, 1864. Machdmuradayy simposium po macromolecular chemistry. Moscow, 1864. Machigan III. (Moscow, June 19-13, 1960) Proposition of Machigan III. (Moscow, Ind-10, 1960) Propositional Symposium on Machigan III. (Moscow, Ind-10, 1960) Propositional Companies. Machigan Ind-10, Moscow, III. (Moscow, Ind-10, 1960) Propositional Symposium on Machigan III. (Moscow, Ind-10, 1960) Propositional Symposium on Moscow, Ind-10, 1960) Propositional Symposium on Machigan III. (Moscow, Ind-10, 1960) Propositional Symposium on Moscow, Ind-10, 1960, Propositional Sympositional Symposium on Moscow, Ind-10, 1960, Propositional Symposium on Moscow, Ind-10, 1960, Propositional Symposium on Moscow, I	30V/4984	feraty. formation of the control of	11.ed	malecular poly- ki contain- licias in licias in licias con aton excitors, chemical e effects of metitors of metitors of	verses) Verses) 364 the on 372 akia),	380 Marine; Lity of 388 Do- esters 405	F), On fortals \$14 Fart. Vart. \$23 10m of \$33	25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25. 25.
International sympo- 1960. Merican 1960. Merican 1961. Sektain 1961. Sektain 1961. Sektain 1961. Sektain 1961. Sumarias Section Sumarias Sumarias Section Sumarias Sumarias Section Sumarias Sumarias Section Sumarias Su	LEE I BOOK EXPLOITATION Stom on macromolecular chemist	ofium po makromolekulyarnoy kn. unya 1960 g.; doklady 1 avtore in Komoow, June 14-15, 1960; pap on III. (Roscow, Izd-vo AN SEG	ibine. The International Union of Pur seion on Macromolecular Chemia	ons and the synthesis of high : cotton III of a mitty clume wo remote unit of a mitty clume wo remote us of polymers of primers of polymers of a string pectal purpose polymers of a string remetable, etc., we note that the control of the control of the control of the cotton of the c	Privedukoz, and S. S. Fedvede ons and Madroanbon Polymers Thousely (USSN) Study of and Grancelemental Compounds of Polywing (Misricelemental Septolations as a Newly of Ex-	Land M. Jelfnok (Gachoslovaki hal Catelon Tar Thermal Stabil distation on the Thermal Stabil and I. Stimel (Gzechoslovaka) and of Polyaters. Study of Different Types of Linear Poly	Figure of Some Polymeria Magnification of Some Polymeria Magnification of Some Polymeria Magnification of Mubber Caridation at England (USSR), Mechanism Rings During the Madnification of USSR), On the Madnification of Magnification of Magnification and Magnification of Magnification of Magnification and Magnification of Magnifi	neters, and G. I. Volkors (USG) OF Starther and Block Copolymeric Achodelayer, and H. Azizz (USG) ortess of Cellulose by Gratting
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\$/190/60/002/012/017/019 B017/B078

AUTHORS:

Kučera, M., Jelínek, M.

TITLE:

Chain Transfer in the Anionic Polymerization of

Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane

PERIODICAL:

Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, 1960, Vol. 2, No. 12,

pp. 1860 - 1869

TEXT: The factors which determine the molecular weight of polydimethyl. siloxane obtained by polymerization were investigated. The degree of polymerization of polydimethylsiloxane depends upon the concentration of the polymerization catalyst, the concentration of the carrier of active centers, and the ability of the end groups of the macromolecules to condensate with the end groups of other chains. The temperature of polymerization is of secondary importance. The dependence of the degree of polymerization of polydimethylsiloxane on the KOH concentration is illustrated in Table 1. The carriers of active centers may act as both bases and acids. The following compounds have been used as carriers of active centers for polymerization: diphenylamine, benzyl alcohol, and hexamethyl Card 1/3

Chain Transfer in the Anionic Polymerization S/190/60/002/012/017/019 of Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane B017/B078

disiloxane. The molecular weight of polydimethylsiloxanes are shown in Tables 2,3, and 4 as a function of various concentrations of the carriers. The concentration of the macromolecule and the conversion decrease in time. The viscosity decrease of two different polysiloxanes with a rise of temperature is shown in Fig. 3. The dependence of the molecular weight Pn of polydimethylsiloxanes upon the concentration C of the catalyst is of hyperbolic character, and is represented by the equation $\overline{P}_n = 58.2/[c]^{3/4} + 170$. The dependence of $1/\overline{P}_n$ on [X] (concentration of the chain carrier) is linear. For the medium degree of polymerization \overline{P}_n in the presence of a carrier, the following equation is given:

$$\overline{P}_n = \alpha \frac{\left[M_o\right] - \left[M\right]}{\left[C\right] + \sum_k k_k \left[X\right]_k}$$
, where α is a coefficient expressing the character

of the end group of the individual macromolecules of polydimethylsiloxane and its capacity of condensation. There are 6 figures, 5 tables,

Card 2/3

Chain Transfer in the Anionic Polymerization S/190/60/002/012/017/019 of Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane B017/B078

and 8 references: 1 Soviet, 3 US, 3 Czechoslovakian, and 1 German.

Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut makromolekulyarnoy khimii g. Brno (Scientific Research Institute of Macro-

molecular Chemistry, Brno)

SUBMITTED: June 15, 1960

Card 3/3

S/081/62/000/021/056/069 B160/B186

AUTHORS:

Lanikova, Jiřina, Kučera, Miloslav, Jelínek, Milan

TITLE:

Method of stabilizing polysiloxane

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 21, 1962, 476-477 abstract 21P263 (Czech. patent 99408, Apr. 15, 1961)

TEXT: A method is patented for increasing the thermal stability of polysiloxanes by using additives (0.01-5% by weight) - powdered amphoteric hydroxides, particularly those that have been partially dehydrated, e.g. AlO(OH) or FeO(OH) (empirical formulas). Polydimethyl siloxane stabilized with Al(OH)₃ shows no degradation after 48 hours of heating at

270°C in air. Abstracter's note: Complete translation.

Card 1/1

Kinetics of the anionic ...

S/190/62/004/011/013/014 B101/B144

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut makromolekulyarnoy khimii Rino (Scientific Research Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry

SUBMITTED:

March 12, 1962

Card 3/3

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619610013-4" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

L 15602-63 EMP(1)/EPF(c)/BDS AFFTC/ASD 3/0190/63/005/008/:268/1276 ACCESSION NR. AP3004712 AUTHORS: Layta, Z. Lelinek, M. TITLE: Anionic copolymerization of cyclic polysiloxines SOURCE: Vy#sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 5, No. 8, 1963, 1268-12'6 TOPIC TAGS: copolymerization, anionic copolymerization, polysiloxane, cyclic polysiloxane, octaphenylcyclotetrasiloxane, octamethylcyclotetrasiloxani, dodecamethylcyclotetrasiloxane. ABSTRACT: Studies were conducted on the kinetics of copolymerization of octaphenylcyclotetrasiloxane (OPCTS) with octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane (DM TS), and of dodecamethylcyclohexasiloxane(DKCHS) with OPCTS in the presence of KOH and NaOH as catalysts. The dilatometric method used is described in a paper by M. Kucera and M. Jelinek (Collection Czechoslov, Chem. (lommun, 25, 536, 1960). A sample of crystalline OPCTS was placed in the dilatimeter (which was filled to the desired mark by either OMCTS or DMCHS), and the polymorication was conducted at 1600. The concentration of diphenylsiloxane groups in the copolymer was estimated by spectroscopy in the ultraviolet range. It was found that with an Card 1/2

L 15602-63 ACCESSION NR: AP3004712
increase in OPCTS there takes place a degreese in contraction, a decrease in the initial contraction rate, and an increase in the latent period before cent action begins. It was shown that polymerization of OPCTS takes proceedence and that the polymerization of OPCTS and DMCHS begins only after OPCTS takes proceedence and that the gms OPCTS with 3.65 gms DMCHS yielded almost a lil ratio. It mathematical formula able OPCTS groups. Orig. art. has: 11 formulas, 7 charts, and 1 table. ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledoretal.
SIGMITTED: 150ct62 DATE ACQ: 28Aug63
Cassr (Scientific Research Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Casch SSR) Submitted: 150ct62 Date Acq: 28Aug63 EM.L. OD NO REF Sov: CO2

PELESKA, B.; JELINEK, M.

The PREMA transistorized battery cardiostimulator. Cesk. fysiol. 13 no.2:178-180 Ja*64

1. Ustav klinicke a experimentalni chirurgie, Praha; Vyzkumny ustav zdravotnicke techniky, Prno.

*

PELESKA, B.; JELINEK, M.; Technicka spoluprace: Blazek, Z.; Rabl, M.; CERNA, H.; MAJEROVA, H.; ZMRHALOVA, A.

Combined electrical reanimation unit. Rozh. chir. 43 no.4:253-258 Ap '64.

1. Ustav klinicke a experimentalni chirurgie, raha a Vyzkumny ustav zdravotnicke techniky, Brno.

L 4/196-66 T ACC NR: AP6022444 (A) SOURCE CODE: CZ/0078/66/000/003/0024/0024

AUTHOR: Jelinek, Milan (Engineer; Dubnica nad Vahom); Stacko, Jan (Engineer; Trencin)

54 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Ammonium nitrate-base solid propellant for small rocket motors. CZ Pat. No. PV 941-65, Class 46

SOURCE: Vynalezy, no. 3, 1966, 24

TOPIC TAGS: solid propellant, nitrate, alkali metal, toluene, cyanamide

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for an ammonium nitrate-base solid propellant for small low-pressure rocket motors. The propellant manufactured in tableted form, contains 55—75% ammonium nitrate, 10—20% trinitrotoluene, 2—6% dichromates or alkali metal chromates, ammonium dichromate, barium or lead chromate, 5—20% dicyandiamide, and 3—8% [carbon] black. [Translation]

SUB CODE: 16, 21/ SUBM DATE: 12Feb65/

Card 1/1 pb

ACC NR: AP6029731

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0030/65/000/009/0295,/0295

AUTHOR: Jelinek. M.

ORG: VU. Brno

TITLE: Reanimator

SOURCE: Jemna mechanika a optika, no. 9, 1965, 295

TOPIC TAGS: medical equipment, cardiovascular system

ABSTRACT: The article describes the Reanimator, type 1008, a complex unit which includes a cardioscope, cardiotachometer, thermometer, cardiostimulator, defibrillator and controls. Each component is briefly described and technical data are given for the components and the entire unit. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 06 ./ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

0918 0212

 大块 1 一
I 21499-66 EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(1) ACC NR: AP6010968 FOURGE COMP.
AUTHOR: Jelinek, M.; Simurda, J. (Engineer)
ORG: none
TITLE: Inventions and patents Czech patent No. PV 5657-63, Class 21c
SOURCE: Automatizace, no. 3, 1965, 77-78
TOPIC TAGS: logic circuit, digital computer, electric relay, ionizing radiation,
ABSTRACT: (1) Patent Application, Proportional pulse regulator. PT 21c, 46/50, MPT G 05f, PV 5657-63 from 16 Oct 63. M. Jelinek and Engr J. Simurda. (2) Patent No. 112,940, PT 42m, nection of pneumatic logical circuit composed of several invertors. (3) Patent No. 113,000, PT 42m, 14, MPT G 06d, effective digital computer. (4) Patent No. 113,040, PT 42b, 11, MPT G 06b, effective from 3 Apr 63. J. Kuba Dr Nat Sci and A. Unated by ionizing radiation and equipment for carrying it out. (5) Patent No. 113,069, PT 42q, 1/10, MPT G 05d, effective from nection of an electropressation of the course of the

JELINEK, Milos; VALOUCH, Miloslav; FUKSA, Josef; ZEDEK, Miloslav

Report of the meeting of the Central Committee of the Association of Czechoslovak Matematicians and Physicists held in Prague on November 2, 1960.

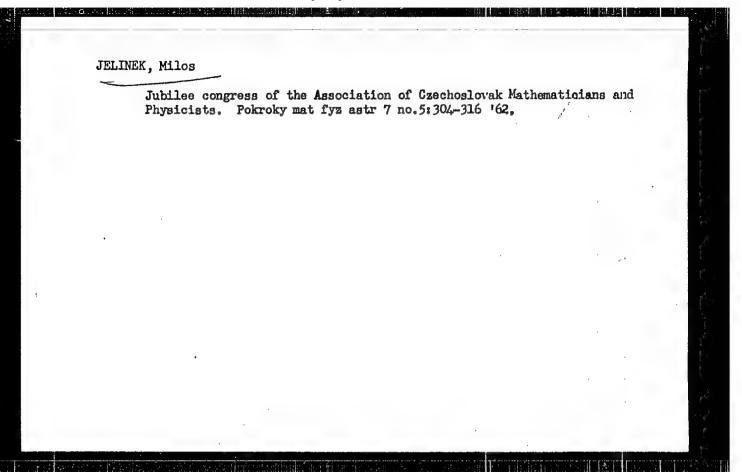
JELINEK, Milos

The meeting of Central Committee of the Association of Czechoslovak Mathematicians and Physicists held May 17, 1961 in Prague. Pikroky mat fyz astr 6 no.5:293-296 161.

(Mathematicians) (Physicists)

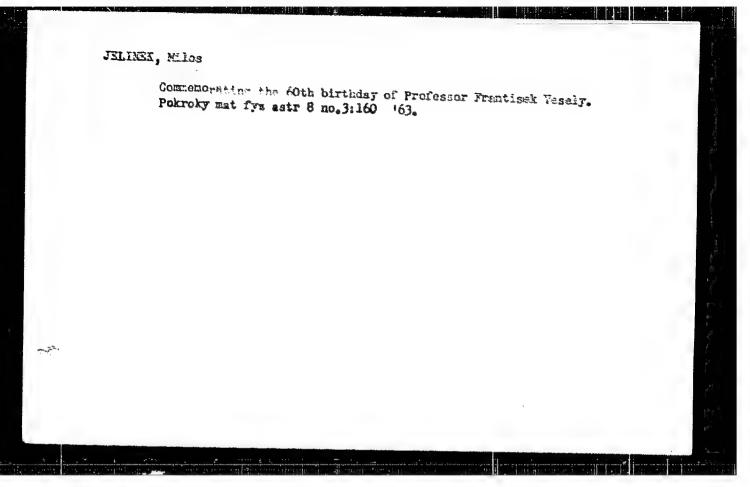
IELINEK, M. /Jelinek, M. 7, inst. po matem. v MPK, Praga.; MILUSHEVA, Khr.

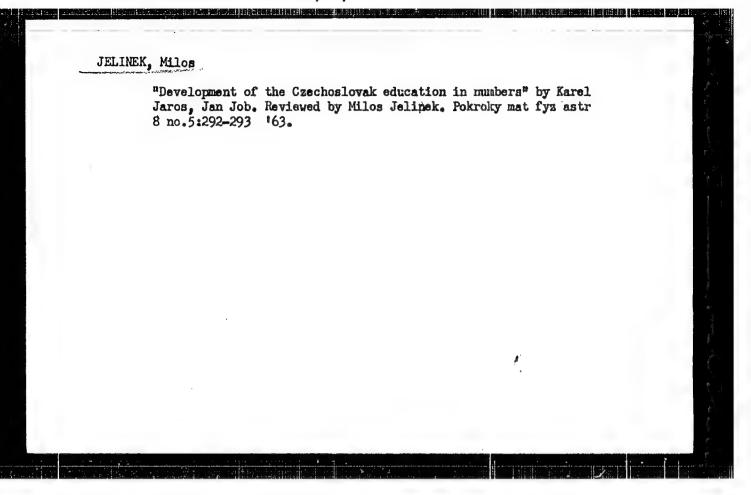
Teaching mathematics in Gzechoslovakia. Mat i fiz Hulg 5 no.2:36-43



YELINEK, M. [Jelinek, M.]; KABELE, Y. [Kabele, J.]

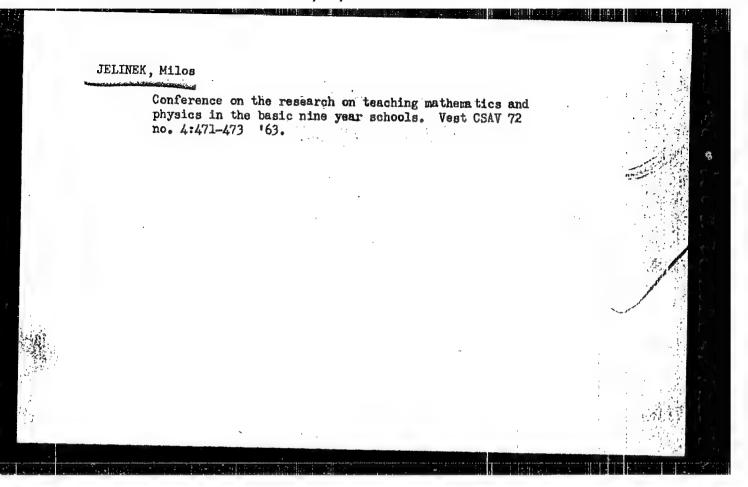
Teaching arithmetic and algebra in grades 6-9 of nine-year schools in Czechoslovakia. Mat. v shkole no.1:76-77 Ja-F '63. (MIRA 16:6) (Czechoslovakia--Arithmetic--Study and teaching) (Czechoslovakia--Algebra--Study and teaching)

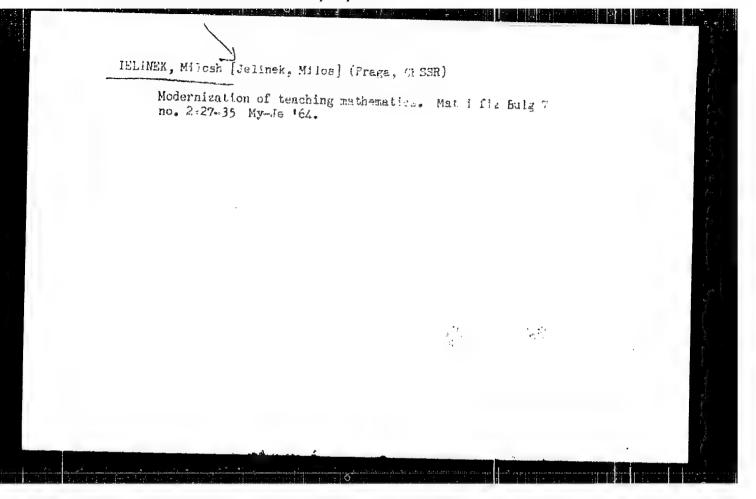




JELINEK, Milos (Praha)

Experiment schools of mathematics. Pokroky mat fyz astr 8 no.43
228-232 '63.





L 59613-65

(CCESSION NR: AP5020428

solution with an average accuracy of + (%, Total & content to detunined by combustion. Orig. art. hast 2 figures 2 tables 1 formula

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Z/034/60/000/012/009/015 E112/E535

AUTHORS 1

Jelinek, Miroslav, Doctor of Natural Sciences and Mandl, Miroslav, Engineer, Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE :

Spectroscopic Analysis of Non-Metal Inclusions in Steel

PERIODICAL: Hutnicke listy, 1960, No.12, pp. 979-982

The composition of non-metallic inclusions in steel throws considerable light on deoxidation processes and the present paper submits a method for quantitative analyses of inclusions by means of spectrophotography. 1 It is based on spectra excitation by means of sparks from rotating carbon electrodes. At first some older methods of spark analysis are discussed. Then a method of quantitative analysis is described which is based on using a solution technique and gives a very much clearer picture about the overall composition of the inclusions. It is a modification of the spark-spectrographic method previously described by Piper et al. (Radex Rundschau, 1957, p.727). An essential part of the technique is the conversion of the sample to be analysed into complete solution and this is described in detail. The sample is heated in a platinum crucible with forty times its weight of anhydrous borax to Card 1/3

Z/034/60/000/012/009/015 E112/E535

Spectroscopic Analysis of Non-Metal Inclusions im Steel

produce a bead. This is then dissolved in dilute citric acid. The accuracy of the method is dependent upon all inclusion constituents being completely dissolved and kept in solution at least during the sparking-off period. Owing to great variations in the composition of inclusions and owing to great discrepancies in the concentration of the different elements, it is not feasible to select a standard reference sample. Therefore, the authors have adopted the technique of a synthetic standard by adding a solution of cobalt chloride to the solubilised borax bead. The lines of cobalt are in the vicinity of those of the analysed elements but they do not produce interference. Furthermore, cobalt is not present in the inclusions and its salts are soluble on extraction from the borax bead. The solution was placed in a cell from synthetic resin (contents 1 ml) and then subjected to the spark. Absorption spectra were measured by the Ultra-Rapid Photometer of Zeiss, Jena and a hydrogen tube was used as standard source of light. The spectrum is reduced to the grey scale by means of a trichrome filter. The plotting of the calibrating curves is described. Evaluation of the spectrograms is treated schematically and logarithms of the intensity ratios against concentration are plotted, Card 2/3

Z/034/60/000/012/009/015 E112/E535

Spectroscopic Analysis of Non-Metal Inclusions in Steel

[11] C H H H H H L 1.2. 新 2 H L

Results of spectroscopic analyses by spark were compared with results by microanalysis and showed good overall agreement. Percentage composition of inclusions are tabulated. The maximum error of the spark analysis varies from 5 to 6%. Advantages of the method are as follows:

- 1) The total analysis can be carried out after a single weighing out of the sample. No preliminary separation of single components is required.
- 2) The presence of individual elements can be established from the spectrum qualitatively prior to quantitative analysis.
- 3) Weighed-out quantities are very small, permitting several analyses from one starting material.
- 4) Greater sensitivity of method.
- 5) Considerably shortened time required for analysis.
 There are 3 figures, 4 tables and 10 references: 2 Czech and 8 German.
 ASSOCIATION: <u>VÚHŽ. Prague</u>

Card 3/3

JELINEK, Miroslav, RNDr.

Spectral solution analysis of slags. Hut listy 16 no.4:276-279 Ap '61.

1. Vyzkumny ustav hutnictvi zeleza, Praha.

JELINEK, Miroslav, RNDr.

Spectrographic analysis of carbides and intermatellic phases. Hut listy 18 no.11:797-801 Nº63.

1. Vyzkumny ustav hutnictvi zeleza, Praha.

JELINEK Miroslav, RNDr.; MANDL, Miroslav, inz. CSc.; VOJT, Rudolf; KASE, Miloslav

Separation and determination of sulfide inclusions in steel. Hut listy 19 no.8: 580-584 Ag $^{1}64_{\circ}$

1. Research Institute of Iron Metallurgy, Prague.

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JELINEK, Miloslav, Inz.; IFFAN, Karel, ins.

Maps of raw material deposits. Geod kart obzor 10 no.9/10: 229-231 0 '64.

JELINEK, O.; MZIK, F.; TRNKA, J.

TO BE A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

Development of CKD diesel engines manufactured for the purposes of automotive railroads. p. 323. (Strojirenstvi, Vol. 7, No. 5, May 1957. Praha, Czechoslovakia)

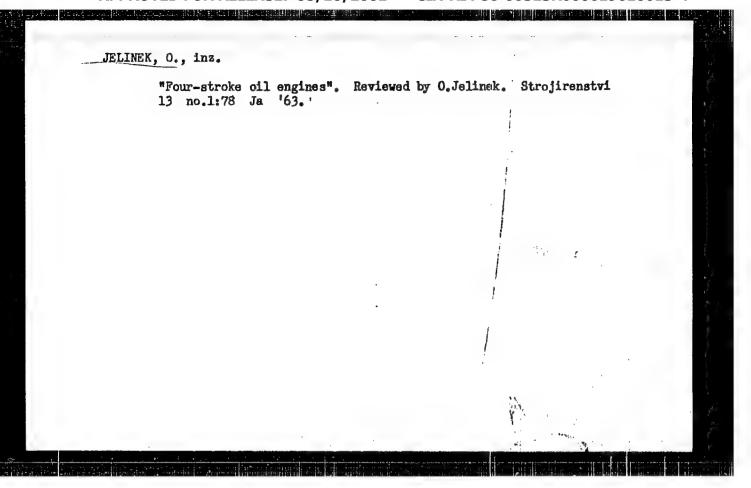
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

JELINEK, O.; TRNKA, J.

"Czechoslovak diesel engines for railway traction."

Czechoslovak Heavy Industry. Prague, Czechoslovakia. No. 2, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclas



157150 2209, 1436, 2808

Z/009/61/000/006/001/002 E112/E135

AUTHORS: J

Jurosz, J., Jelinek, O., and Drexler, J.

TITLE:

Plasticizer effect on the viscosity of PVC-Plastisols

PERIODICAL: Chemický průmysl, 1961, No.6, pp. 321-324

TEXT: The properties of plastisols are almost exclusively dependent on the characteristics of their two main components, i.e. polymer and plasticizer, the latter exerting its influence by its own viscosity, solvent action and concentration, while the former alters the properties of the plastisols by the effects of particle size, surface characteristics and cooperative phenomena. present paper reports the effects of plasticizer properties on the flow behaviour of polyvinylchloride plastisols. Three types of emulsion-polymerized polyvinylchloride were used to prepare the plastisols: 1) PCU-G, Bunawerke, East Germany, K = 71; 2) Lonza CH-5, Lonza A.G., Basle, K = 70; 3) Vestolit G, Chemische Werke Huels, West Germany, K = 71. The following plasticizers were studied: dibutylphthalate, dioctylphthalate, ED-242, Mesamoll, Intermoll and dioctyladipate. Plasticizer content in the plastisol formulation amounted to 50% by weight and changes in plastisol viscosity were followed for 12 days. In order to eliminate the Card 1/5

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Plasticizer effect on the viscosity of PVC-Plastisols

effect of plasticizer viscosity on the plastisol, values of relative viscosities were used for the interpretation of results, given by:

relative viscosity $(\eta_{rel}) = \frac{\text{viscosity of plastisol}}{\text{viscosity of pure plasticizer}}$

The solvent action of the plasticizers was expressed by means of the critical temperature of solution, determined by a modification of the Thinius procedure (Ref. 15: Chem. Techn. 4, 471, 1952). The values for the critical heats of solution were related to the relative viscosities of the plastisols after 7 days storage. Variations in plastisol viscosity with plasticizer content were studied specifically with Lonza CH-5, using dioctylphthalate, In order to facilitate the interpretation ED-242 and Intermol1. of concentration effects on the viscosity, the usual weight ratios were replaced by volume fractions (volume of polymer in volume of The effects of plasticizers at elevated plasticizer, \$2). temperatures on viscosity were also studied. Results are as 1) Curves of the variation of relative viscosity with follows. Card 2/5

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time are given in the paper for the resin Lonza CH-5, using the previously listed plasticizers. With the exception of dibutylphthalate, the curves show very little differentiation, indicating that the resulting viscosity of the plastisol is dictated foremost by the viscosity of the plasticizer. properties of the resin were shown to affect the flow behaviour of the plastisols only during the initial stages (by particle shape, particle size distribution, etc). Differences were not significant after reaching equilibrium (after about 4 days), of critical temperature of solution (CTS) upon relative viscosity were shown to be insignificant with plasticizers of CTS above 120°C while plasticizers with lower values exerted a strong influence, 4) Curves of the variation of relative viscosity (η_{rel}) of the plastisol with resin content (in volume) indicate an exponential dependence. A linear relation is therefore proposed between log Trel and \$2 over a range of concentration ratios of $\hat{\psi}_2 = 0.4-0.6$. This simple relation can be utilized to compute the viscosities of plastisols based on identical plasticizers Card 3/5

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according to the equation;

log
$$\eta_{\text{rel x}} = \log \eta_{\text{rel AB}}$$
 and $\frac{\Phi_{2 x} - \Phi_{2 B}}{\Phi_{2 A} - \Phi_{2 B}} + \log \eta_{\text{rel B}}$ (2)

where; log hrel x = value of viscosity to be determined; log hrel AB = difference between log hrel at two different concentrations (A, B); $\Phi_2 = \Phi_2$ B = differences between volume fractions of the polymer of concentrations B and x. Computed values showed very good agreement with practical results.

5) Comparisons of different plasticizers at elevated temperatures indicated maximum effects with dioctylphthalate and ED-2 $\overline{4}2$, followed by dioctyladipate and Intermoll; however, differences were detected in the behaviour of the various resins, with plastisols from polyvinylchloride PCU-G showing considerably higher Differences are explained by viscosities than Vestolit G. differences of particle size and surface characteristics of the resins. The temperature at which the plastisols reach maximum viscosity is identical with the critical heat of solution of the plasticizer. Card 4/5

CIA-RDP86-00513R000619610013-4" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/10/2001

RM/WW/MAY Pc-li/Pr-li AFFTC/ASD EWP(j)/EPF(c)/BDS L 19152-63 p/0004/63/010/006/0324/0330 ACCESSION NR: AP3002592

Rybnikar, F., Mozisek, AUTHOR:

TITLE: Effects of radiation on the structure and properties of isotactic polypropylene

Plaste und Kautschuk, v. 10, no. 6, 324-330 1963

TOPIC TAGS: isotactic polypropylene, radiation effect, plastics crystallinity, polypropylene structure, polypropylene property polymer

ABSTRACT: Isotactic polypropylene was irradiated in vacuo and in air, at a temperature of 20° ± 5° C, with gamma rays emanating from a Co-60 source at a dosage intensity of 14 rad/sec. The absorbed dose was measured with a Fe(II) sulfate dosimeter. The irradiated samples were heat-treated at 90° C for 48 hr. and examined by X-ray spectrography (Cuk-alpha), for melting point, solubility and swelling in xylene, density, mechanical properties, spherolite growth rate, and isothermal crystallization. Irradiation in air caused an oxidative decomposition, characterized principally by a decrease in cross-linking yield, resulting in a significant deterioration in mechanical properties. Irradiation

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in vacuo, at a dose below 3 x 107 rad, caused a splitting of the macromolecules to split off. At higher doses, progressive increase in cross-linking of the macromolecules and the formation of an insoluble component became evident. The melting point decreased after irradiation in vacuo; crystallization rate first decreased and, at doses over 1.2 x 10' rad, increased. The increase was attributed to an increase in the number of preferred crystallization nuclei, The rate of spherolite growth was not affected by irradiation. Crystallization isotherms are shown in Figure 1 of Enclosure 1; relations between crystallization and radiation dose are shown in Figure 2 of Enclosure 2; some significant physical constants are shown in Table 1, Enclosure 3. This paper was translated by J. Techel, Radebeul. Orig. art. has: 13 diagrams and 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Research Institute for Rubber and Plastics Technology, Gottwaldow, Czechoslovakia

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DATE ACQ: 16Jul63

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Belitant i dan dal**ah** pada bagai dalah 180 - 20 dah dalah

O. JELINEK MD, Z. BELOBRADEK MD and Prof V. JURKOVIC MD [affiliation not stated].

"Cure of Ventricular Tachycardia by High Intravenous Doses of Procaine Amide."

Prague, Vojanske Zdravotnicke Listy, Vol 31, No 3, Jun 62; pp 115-117.

Abstract [Anglish summary modified]: Case in 55-year old man with chronic uncreated hypertension (215/140 at admission) who had recurrent prolonged episodes of ventricular tachycardia requiring repeated i.v. infusions of proceine amide for a total of 7.7 grams during 14 hours; later switched to quinddine 1 Gm./day, decreasing dose; discharge 5 weeks later. Three EKGs; 26 Western, 1 Czech reference.

The significance of the electrocardiographic syndrome TVI
higher than TV6 for the scre ning of ischmic neart disease
higher than TV6 for the scre ning of ischmic neart disease
in patients wit' obliterating arteriosclerosis of the arteries
of the lower extremities. Shorm. ved. prac. lek. fak. Karlov.
Univ. 7 no.5t673-685 '64.

1. II. interni klinika (prednosta: prof. MUDr. V. Jurkovic)
Lekarske fakulty Karlovy University v Bradci Kralove.